

101  
A Dissertation<sup>27</sup>

By James  
Pap. 2 M. 3<sup>o</sup> 1828

on

Amensurhina

By

Frederick William Harrison

of  
Virginia

---

"Propter solum eternum mulier  
est id quod est." New Helment.

---

Philadelphia - Nov. 27 Harrison  
1828.

82. 11. 545.

As a clear conception of the nature of any of the animal functions is of primary importance in directing us in the efficient application of our remediate measures, to correct the arrangements to which it may be obnoxious, I deem it essential to preface the present essay, with a few necessary observations on the history and character of the menstrual discharge.

No subject connected with medicine has been tortured more by idle theory, and vain hypothesis; none about which the early cultivators of our science displayed more profound ignorance. Plunged into a Dædalan labyrinth without a clue, they marched on in a course which, to borrow a beautiful simile from a favourite writer "resembled the devious gropings of Homer's Cyclops around his cave" with scarcely a



single ray of scientific light to guide them  
along the tract of sound true philosophy.  
Hence their ignorance in pathology and phys-  
iology. The dominion of superstition, the want  
of scientific research in almost every age, pre-  
vented these investigations into the anatomical  
structure of the human body, upon which  
alone can be established correct principles  
in medicine. After the lapse of a period of  
about 1300 years of Egyptian darkness, during  
which time, science in general suffered al-  
most a total eclipse, many important dis-  
coveries were made, many errors overthrown  
both in the physical and moral world.  
Medicine hitherto encumbered with the  
grossest absurdities, enjoying a precarious  
existence, at length assumed a local hab-  
itation and a name. Its march of improve-  
ment has been rapid, its sphere greatly



embryoa, and phenomena connected with  
this department of natural science, inexp-  
licable, because of the glimmering lights  
shed upon its early existence, admit now of  
satisfactory solution upon rational principles.

From the days of Hippocrates  
down to a period of modern date, menstruation  
has been a subject of investigation and  
inquiry. The theories advanced and supported  
with zeal and pertinacity by many of the ac-  
ciples of the great Father are looked upon  
by modern writers as "vires inane, et fortitudi-  
nihil." The nature of the evacuation is at  
length pretty well established among the  
Physiologists of the present day.

It is agreed by them generally  
that this discharge is peculiar to the human  
female, if there be any exceptions they are  
rare and ill ascertained. During the period

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely from a 17th or 18th-century manuscript. The text is written on aged, yellowed paper and is mostly illegible due to fading and the angle of the page. The script appears to be a form of early modern English or French cursive. The text is organized into several lines, with some lines starting with capital letters. The overall appearance is that of a historical document or letter.



of salacity, it must be admitted that some of the inferior animals, as for example, the bitch forcibly kept from the males have a discharge from the vagina of a sanguineous fluid resembling in some respects the menstrual evacuation of the human female. This fact has been adduced as establishing an exception. The discharge in this particular case, as in all others of a similar nature, is produced by an excessive engorgement in the uterine vessels, and not by any peculiar natural action of the uterus.

The originality of the function in the human species has been questioned by very high authority, it being regarded as the effect of the social condition of man. The advocates of this doctrine, among whom may be ranked Poullet and Esmeret as the champions of its defence, assert that



a plethoric condition of system being induced by excessive indulgence to obviate its noxious tendency in the female, this peculiar discharge took place originally from the uterus. We are not unaware that insurmountable objections, as we conceive, might be urged against this theory, if it were to become the name.

1<sup>st</sup> It would appear according to this hypothesis, that if blood be abstracted in short time previous to the flow of the menses, they would not appear, which is known from daily observation not to be a fact.

2<sup>nd</sup> Why should the discharge observe periodical returns.

3<sup>rd</sup> Persons of debilitated states of system, would not be obnoxious to the discharge, which is equally inimical with the first.

As far as observation extends, it has



been remarked, that women of all ~~climates~~ and  
in every age from the remotest period down  
to the present time, have been subject to this  
peculiar uterine evacuation. Moses expressly  
states it to have occurred among the women  
of his time. Women of the most rude and  
simple modes of living, have been on this  
account no less subject to it. If the reports  
of Lamy and many other respectable trav-  
ellers are to be credited, the Aborigines of  
America, than whom no people could  
have been freer from a plethoric condition  
of system, in consequence of the gratification  
of appetite to an inordinate degree, were  
subject to the menstrual discharge.

The quantity of the menstuous  
blood has been a subject of much dispute  
among writers. The most absurd notions  
have been entertained with regard to it and



especially by the Ancients. An opinion prob-  
ably derived from the Jewish Legislature  
was adopted by the Arabian physicians,  
and credited in other countries, that the prop-  
erties of the menstruous blood were pre-  
sently malignant. "Thus too, the enlightened  
Pliny declares the approach of a menstruating  
woman will turn new wine sour, render  
fruit trees sterile, or even destroy them; burn  
the seeds and fruit of a garden, if she  
should sit near them". Hallerius, Bailloud &  
Kammerling, on the contrary assert, that in  
its natural state the discharge is perfectly  
innocuous. That the discharge sometimes  
becomes acrimonious from accidental cir-  
cumstances can not be denied. Morbid disor-  
der in the secretory function of the uterus  
for we believe its production depends upon  
a genuine secretory action of that organ





which we shall subsequently attempt to prove, may operate such a change in the character of the discharge, as to render it capable even of exonerating the external parts. The qualities of this fluid when healthy are however as we before remarked, perfectly innocent.

We may here rationally inquire what is ~~meant~~ understood by the term *Menstruation*. It has been defined though not without objections, yet perhaps sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes, "a periodical discharge of coloured fluid resembling blood, happening every lunar month, commencing at puberty and continuing until about the forty fifth or fiftieth year, unless interrupted by pregnancy, suckling, or disease."

Medical writers have been much divided in their sentiments, with regard to the part, from which the discharge



proceeded. Some supposing it came from the  
the uterus, some again from the vagina,  
there were others, who believed that both  
the uterus and vagina furnished it. The sub-  
ject is now put to rest by the observations  
of Mosyagin and Dr. William Hunter, who  
discovered it proceeding from the mouth of  
the uterus in a case of procident uterus.

Not has the opinions of writers been  
concurrent as regards the vessels that furnish  
this fluid. Some supposed that it proceeded  
from the capillary extremities of the arteries -  
Vesolies from the veins. Whilst Simpson  
with some others, thought that there were  
an appropriate set of vessels designed by nature  
to furnish the discharge. The evacuation  
appears to be guided by the uterine arteries  
but it is not an extravasation or hemorrhage  
for when collected, it does not separate into



the same parts with blood; and on chemical analysis, presents different results; neither does it coagulate. It differs from blood in other respects viz. odour and colour. Menstruation has been attributed to lunar influences, fermentation in the blood, removal of appetite, plethora local congestion, and finally to the existence of a secretory action in the uterus.

The celebrated Monro Hunter was the first to notice this fact, publically, at least in Great Britain. In his lectures on the theory and practice of Surgery, he observes, "that the blood discharged in menstruation, is neither similar to blood taken from the vein of the same person, nor to that extravasated by an accident in any other part of the body; but is a species of blood changed, separated, or thrown off from the common mass by an action of the vessels of the uterus, in



a process similar to secretion; by which even the blood having, too its living principle does not coagulate. I am much inclined to this theory, as all others are totally irreconcilable with facts. To the support of the same view all of the modern Physiologists lend their aid.

Without entering into a formal disquisition in defence of the doctrine, I will here take the liberty to introduce from Prof Wharton's valuable treatise upon Therapeutics, a summary of the arguments by which it is established.

1. The uterus in its cellular and vascular structure resembles a gland, and also, in its tissues, being equally liable to schiomas, cancer &c.

2. Like other secretory organs, blood is very copiously diffused through it.





3. By the arrangements of its vessels, it is evidently designed that the circulation should be retarded for the purpose of secretion. The arteries are not only exceedingly convoluted, but they are larger, and with thinner coats than the corresponding veins. The blood says Haller is brought to the womb in greater quantity, and more quickly, through its large and ample arteries, and on account of the rigidity and narrowness of the veins, it returns with difficulty.

4. In common with the other secretions, menstruation is commonly at first imperfectly performed, and is subject afterwards to variations, and derangement. In the beginning the discharge is generally colourless, thin and deficient, recurring at protracted intervals, being analogous in some of these respects to the seminal secretion. Lastly,



the Menstrues are a fluid seu generis, or at  
 least varying essentially from blood, having  
 as we before remarked neither its odour, nor  
 colour nor coagulability. These facts seem to  
 be conclusive, and as regards the mode of its  
 production, leave not a hook to hang, or doubt  
 upon. As to the office of the discharge, Physiologists  
 of modern times have united in one universal  
 opinion, which confidently is correct, that it  
 prepares the uterine system for conception;  
 for women seldom if ever bear children, before  
 they have menstruated, and few or none ever  
 become pregnant, after the cessation of this  
 discharge. Before the nature of this process  
 have been pointed out by the ingenious Hunter  
 it was a moot point among Medical phi-  
 losophers, whether the fluid, that should be  
 discharged at each returning period of the  
 Menstrues, contributed to the formation and



subincision of the foetus in utero; that it does not is the generally received opinion.

At whatever time of life the discharge comes on, the woman is said to be at puberty; though of this state, it is to be considered as a consequence and not a cause.

The early or late appearance of the menses depends upon the climate, habits, and mode of living. In Greece, Italy and other warm countries, they often take place at eight, ten or twelve years of age; approaching towards the North, the age is more protracted, until we arrive at Lapland, where according to the accounts given us by Linnaeus, women do not menstruate but at advanced age, say 17 or 20, and then in small quantities and only in the summer. Here in warm climates menstruation takes place much sooner, and flows more abundantly. than in



75  
cold ones. According to Prof. James the usual period of its first appearance, in this country may be noted between the fourteenth and fifteenth year.

It also ceases much sooner with women who reside in warm climates, than it does with those who are inhabitants of cold ones; in the former menstruation is not observed generally after the age of forty, five, whereas in the latter it does not stop until fifty, or fifty five, and sometimes even later. In this country, I believe it rarely continues to flow after the forty fifth year. There are instances upon record, which must be considered as anomalous, where women have continued to menstruate until advanced age. Dr. Rush, in his Essay, speaking of the constitution of Anna Wood's remarks the menstruation appeared between her nineteenth and





twentieth years, and continued without any interruption, except during pregnancy, and a few months after the birth of each of her children, until she was eighty years of age. Hence it would appear that women, who commence menstruating at a period of life somewhat advanced etatis paribus, are not exempt until they have arrived at an age, comparatively speaking, unusually protracted.

As regards the first appearance of the menses, the lapse of a certain number of years is not all that is requisite; but there are is a certain series of associated changes, which is generally observed to take place in the female system, without the occurrence of which, this peculiar uterine effort is not called into action. The colon, for the execution of this function, seems to be dependant upon an influence derived from the ovaries, these



bodies being deficient or diseased the discharge  
does not take place. Hence for the healthy  
production of the menses, the ovaries must  
be well developed, and if I may so speak, in  
good health. The mammae are usually enlarged  
accompanied with a protrusion of hair upon  
the piths. The body assumes the most  
perfect symmetry, of which it is susceptible.  
The complexion is improved - the countenance  
is more animated and interesting - even the  
tone of the voice becomes altered, and more  
harmonious, accompanied in most instances  
with a refined delicacy and pathos, that carry  
a scientific recommendation to the heart. The  
melody of expression might not be improperly com-  
pared to "the flakes of feathered snow, that  
melt as they fall." The mind too is ex-  
panded, the individual no longer delighting  
in those childish amusements of earlier days.



After these changes have taken place, the menses will almost invariably make their appearance, in some women without much previous indisposition, but with the most of them the discharge is accompanied with a sense of fullness in the lower region of the abdomen, pains in the back and inferior extremities, and some slight hysterical affections; all of which disappear as soon as the evacuation takes place. For the first two, or three times the discharge is irregular in two respects. 1. As to the quantity. 2. With regard to the period of its return; but at the future terms of a regular stated period are observed, and nearly the same quantity is lost unless interrupted by some irregularity. For section the quantity discharged with exactness is impossible, as it depends upon the climate and constitution.



of course varies in different women, and in the same woman at different times. Those of lax fibre and delicate habit, have a more copious and longer continued discharge than women of a robust constitution. In general however the menses continue to flow from four to six days, and the quantity of fluid discharged is from four to six ounces. I may here remark that women who are pregnant or suckle children do not menstruate during such periods. I say generally, for according to the best authorities, there are occasional exceptions to the proportion, which however must be looked upon as cases anomalous in their character. Pseudoepne. Sen- mon and many of the modern writers, are decidedly opposed to menstruation continuing during pregnancy. Prof. Whistman believes the discharge under such circumstances to be of pure





coagulable blood" with one exception to the  
opinion of this very able practitioner, we are  
however compelled to dissent, both from facts  
which have fallen within the sphere of our  
own observation, as well as from cases, recorded  
by a late very distinguished writer upon mid-  
wifery. It is a maxim in the main correct  
"Enquire in such ante coeclendum ut" until the  
conviction of this position, we shall proceed to  
recapitulate some cases cited by Dr. Dever in  
his treatise on obstructions. In p. 268. The Author  
remarks, I well know a number of women who  
habitually menstruate during pregnancy until  
a certain period; but when that time arrives  
menstruation ceases - several menstruate until  
the second or third month, one two until  
the seventh month; the two last even mother  
and deliver. To the confirmation of the  
same position might be cited the very



high authority of Hibernia, Hovach and  
Francis. An individual of my acquaintance aged  
26 - the mother of two children now preg-  
nant with the fourth third, being surpris-  
ed at what she hesitatingly believed to  
be the appearance of her "monthly courses"  
consulted me to know if "such a thing" could  
take place. Calling to mind the facts above  
related I was induced to make of her  
many minute inquiries, and some examinations  
conducted with care, the result of which  
conclusively established the fact of the reg-  
ular appearance of the menses under the  
existing state of things. It is known to  
almost every practitioner that menses men-  
struate. In Dever's remarks it is of fre-  
quent occurrence, happening ten times to the  
other once.

Having delivered in a summary manner the



most important particulars with regard to the history and character of the menstrual discharge. I shall in the next place proceed to the consideration of the main point in question in its arrangements.

The uterine system seems to impress upon the female the peculiar characteristics of her constitution. It was long ago remarked by Van Helmont, and very correctly, *propter solam uterum mulier est id quod est*.

This important organ being arranged in its function, a arrangement of health always follows as a consequent effect. Menstruation is the most important function in the female system, upon the regular and healthy production of this discharge depends in a great measure the peculiar destiny of the sex; the noble prerogative of becoming mothers. If this function be impaired often the



fairest prospects of the unhappy female are blasted. Hence it becomes us not only as practitioners but as philanthropists to study carefully the arrangements to which the discharge is liable as well as the method of cure.

From the Greek origin of the term Amenorrhoea (a, priv. Men. menses it not, flux) it seems to have been adopted by the early medical writers to express a month's arrangement, or rather non appearance it stated monthly periods, of the menstrual discharge after having been regularly established. At more modern as well as a more practical application of the term has been adopted by writers on medicine to point out the conditions of the uterine system as regards these particulars.

1. Emensis Mensium - that is when the menses do not appear as early as is usually





expected, 2. Suppressed Menstruum- when after  
the menses appearing and continuing as usual for  
some time they cease without pregnancy ensuing,  
3. Amorrhoea Difficilis- when the flux  
is too small in quantity, retarded in quantity,  
attended with pain and other distressing symp-  
toms. In entering upon the curative plan  
proper to be adopted, in the several disor-  
ders to which this discharge is liable, I  
shall follow the order above laid down.

1. Of Retentio Mensium, or the retention of the  
menses. There is a time in female life at  
which the menses are expected to appear  
and if they fail, much anxiety is mani-  
fested on the part of the patient and her  
friends. We have too often to lament the  
distraction of the unfortunate individual  
being placed in the hands of some stupid  
empiric, who blindly prescribes for the case



without regard to symptoms. It should be  
borne in mind, that some women arrive at  
puberty earlier than others, and that there is  
a correspondent difference in time as regards  
the appearance of the menses. There is a  
condition of the genitals mentioned above  
accompanied with certain changes in the  
system, the indications of womanhood, which  
must develop itself before the menses will  
begin to flow; if these signs be absent  
the individual should not become the  
object of medical treatment. As a general  
rule, so long as the general health remains  
unimpaired medical aid is not requisite.  
The mere want of the discharge, may not  
produce any morbid affection for some  
time. The situation however continuing  
for several successive periods, morbid  
symptoms will make their appearance.



which are evidently connected with a defect of the menses, and go off upon its discharge. Heaviness, listlessness to motion, fatigue on the least exercise, palpitation of the heart, pains in the back, loins and hips, flatulency and acidities in the stomach and bowels, costiveness, a premature appetite for chaffin, lime and various other absorbents together with many dyspeptic and chlorotic symptoms usually attend on a premature protracted retention of the menses. As the disease advances the face becomes pale, the lips lose their crimson colour, the eyes are encircled with a livid areola; in a word the whole body has an anophlegmatic appearance, with every indication of the want of power and energy in the constitution; the feet are often affected with oedematous swellings, the



breathing is much hurried by any vigorous exertions of the body; the pulse is quick and small, and the person is apt to be affected with a cough, and many of the symptoms of hysteria.

It produces a flow of the menes under such circumstances, proves in many cases a very difficult matter; and when the disease has been of long standing, various morbid affections of the viscera are often brought on, which are apt ultimately to terminate fatally.

The treatment is to be regulated in the first instance upon the plan of invigorating the general system, and stimulating the action of the uterine vessels. The first of these indications is to be fulfilled by a generous nutritive diet - by gentle exercise especially on horse back; spinning, at





the small wheel, is another valuable mode  
of exercise, as it calls into play the inferior  
extremities. As co-operating in the fulfillment  
of this indication, tonics should not be  
overlooked. The preparations of Iron, being the  
most efficacious, are to be preferred. I have  
seen the Sulphur Ferasi prescribed with  
unmixed advantage, though upon the  
whole the Purging Ferasi or minuted Tinc.  
is the most eligible. The use of cha-  
lybeate <sup>water</sup> is for several considerations highly  
to be recommended, which should be done  
if convenient at watering places, as by as-  
sociating with agreeable company, the  
mind will become tranquilized and  
amused. Flannel worn next to the skin  
is a valuable item in the curative plan  
especially in cold weather, and should not  
be neglected. Frictions instituted over the



whole body, together with the free use of the warm bath, have in many instances been resorted to with the most unequivocal advantage. Much strict ~~accoutage~~ attention in every case, must be paid to the bowels, & without this precaution all our remedial attempts will prove abortive.

Previous to resorting to the means of fulfilling the second indication of cure, I would recommend the exhibition of a gentle emetic, for the purpose of cleansing the primae viae. Emetics moreover seem to awaken the susceptibility of the uterus to the impression of specific remedies.

As exerting the most efficient & direct influence in arousing the dormant energies of the uterus, Prof. Quercus, from whom I cannot quote higher authority upon subjects connected with midwifery, recommends the



the Soc. Saut. with a degree of confi-  
 dence which he reposes in no other article  
 of this class of remedies. He says, it  
 should be preferred to all other means when  
 hemorrhoids stand; thirty drops should  
 be given three times a day until this  
 discharge stops. As auxiliary means, the  
 exercises of walking, dancing so as not to  
 become too much fatigued, should not  
 be omitted. Stimulating the rectum by  
 purgatives is a means likewise of the  
 utmost importance. Those most in use  
 among accoucheurs of the highest authority,  
 are the castor resin, as also castor-  
 oil. They should be employed so as  
 to keep up a regular and efficient saline  
 evacuation. Dr. Hamiltont, that very able  
 and judicious practitioner in the manage-  
 ment of female complaints, tells us that



he has found the purgative plan very  
 successful in situation of the menses, but  
 that it requires great affinity and perse-  
 verance frequently, to accomplish the end  
 desired. Should a plethoric condition of  
 system attend the situation, purgatives  
 are indispensable, and must not on any  
 account be omitted. I pass over the  
 lengthened catalogue of emmenagogues as  
 of doubtful efficacy, with few partial  
 exceptions. In many cases venery is the  
 most efficient remedy - hence marriage is  
 highly to be recommended. If in the course  
 of the disease the patient should be  
 troubled with acridities in the stomach  
 absorbents must be resorted to. Chalk,  
 Magnesia, lime water and milk are among  
 the best correctors of acidity. These are the  
 evasive means, upon which most reliance





is to be placed in the management of the disease. Treat the case however as we may, we are often disappointed, and the unhappy victim is hurried to an untimely grave.

We have now arrived at the second division of our subject viz. 2 Subsided menstruum - when the menstrual flux has been interrupted by other causes than those of pregnancy and suckling.

Notwithstanding the menses may have continued for any length of time, its flow in a regular and healthy manner, they are however subject to irregularities from the operation of various causes. The most common of these is cold applied in some form or another, thereby producing a constriction of the extremities of the uterine vessels. Simplicity of mind, fear excessive indulgence in merriment, the too free use of acids, vivacity



sometimes produce a suppresion of the menses.  
 The suppresion is often symptomatic of other  
 diseases as *Phthisis Pulmonalis*, *Hepatitis*,  
*Dropsy* &c. and particularly of general debility  
 of the system.

Alibert justly observes, that there are few  
 disorders which depend upon such a variety  
 of causes, or are so frequently connected with  
 such different conditions of the general  
 system as obstructed catamenia. Hence  
 its remedies are so various; and hence too  
 the great uncertainty of all our remedial  
 measures in such cases. When the discharge  
 has been long interrupted, particularly in  
 persons previously healthy, hemorrhagy inter-  
 happens from other outlets - as the nose, the  
 lungs, and sometimes a periodical dis-  
 charge from the nipple, or an ulcer  
 situated in any part of the body, has



occurred. Besides being subject to these occurrences, the patient becomes constipated - colicky pains and hysterical symptoms supervene.

Our prognosis in this disease is to be guided by the cause which has given rise to it, the length of time it has continued, and the state of the patient's health in other respects. If the discharge has been suddenly suppressed by cold it may easily be restored by proper means; but if the suppression be of long standing, and incoercible attend we ought always to consider such circumstances as unfavourable.

Post mortem examinations in those cases which have terminated fatally, demonstrate that in a large majority of cases of obstructed catamenia, at least in



Occurrent latitudes, the biliary system is materially implicated. This fact has been questioned by very high authority - it is however an occurrence of general notoriety among the practitioners of our Northern States. It may be regarded significantly in the light of cause and effect. The spleen too, it has been remarked by writers is subject to preternatural inductions and enlargements. In several protracted cases, which have fallen within my observation, a temporary and even entire and abatement of mind has occurred with the partial or entire loss of some of its most distinguished faculties as reason memory &c.

What we are principally to have in view in the treatment of this complaint, is to invite the circulation to the pelvis





risera, and thereby take off the constriction  
 which affects the extremities of the uterine  
 vessels; and this is to be attempted by the  
 free use of relaxants, such as *medicis* and *purgatives*. As relaxants - the *simicupium*, *formu-*  
*tations* to the external parts, application  
 of blisters on the sacrum, and inside of  
 the thigh, may be resorted to with suc-  
 cess and advantage. To increase the relaxing  
 powers of these topical applications, especially  
 when the pain is severe, nothing will  
 answer better than opiate enemata. These  
 remedies are to be employed when nature  
 seems to be making an effort to produce  
 the discharge, which may be known by  
 a sense of fullness in the organs of gen-  
 eration, a weight in the back and loins,  
 and slight spasmodic pains in the uterus.  
 When the system has been properly relaxed



for their exhibition. the Tinctures of  
 Cantharides. and Guaiacum, have been recom-  
 mended, by a late writer on Medicine, in  
 terms of warm commendation. Of the  
 latter article the writer's remarks. "I have  
 for five and thirty years almost daily used  
 this medicine in suppressed catamenia,  
 without its having failed in any case  
 proper for its use; more can not be  
 said of any remedy whatever. An effici-  
 ent use of purgative medicines, especially  
 the Aloetic preparations, frequently exerts  
 a most decided beneficial influence.  
 Several practitioners of my acquaintance  
 speak in the most exalted terms of the  
 exhibition of emetics. Two or three times  
 repeated Dr Whistman remarks, I have  
 known action vomiting of itself in several  
 instances, to restore the menstrual secretion

& Dever's System of Medicine.



and still often prepare the way for the successful use of specific remedies.

In those cases of suppurism, attended with a diseased liver, a mercurial ptyalism should be excited in the system. When subject to this arrangement, it should carefully avoid all exposures to cold and wet, particularly in the feet. To conclude in all our attempts at restoration we should pay strict attention to the state of the system and to the diet of the patient, which should consist of light vegetable food. Without due regard to these precautions we may expect to meet with disappointment in our remedial measures.

5<sup>th</sup> and lastly *Amorrrhoea Pifictis* - when the discharge is small quantity and often accompanied with pain &c.

This is by no means an uncommon complaint



plaint in our climate, nor is it among the least exasperating. It is always connected with a derangement in the secretory surface of the uterus, in consequence of which it is unable to take on a perfect menstrual action. As in suppression of the menses, the application of cold causing the flow is the most common remote cause of this condition of things. Dr Devere has known it to take place upon the consummation of marriage.

In many instances however the cause are so obscure as not to be cognizable. The married and the single are alike subject to it, and during every stage of the menstruating period.

The plan of treatment here is directed pretty much upon the same principles as that for suppression of the menses.





The indications are the same to relax  
 spasm, and repair the enfeebled energies  
 of the uterus. The best antispasmodics  
 are camphor and opium combined. Tinct.  
 Guaiac. and extract Bicuta, together with  
 warm bathing both local and general.  
 and also the free use of opiates, which  
 should be employed as soon as the symp-  
 toms, which denote its approach are apparent.

### Finis

1814

2

The weather on the 1st of May was  
very warm and the sun shined  
for the first time since the  
beginning of the winter. The  
frost was very much melted  
and the ice on the river was  
very thin. The water was  
very warm and the fish were  
very fat. The weather was  
very warm and the sun shined  
for the first time since the  
beginning of the winter. The  
frost was very much melted  
and the ice on the river was  
very thin. The water was  
very warm and the fish were  
very fat.

1814